Subscribers to The Daily Tribune are earnestly sted to give notice at the office of any remissness on the part of carriers. Our office arrangements are most complete and perfect, and notwithstanding our very large edition, we are enabled, by the use of the swiftest steam Presses which have been made in the tion! United States, to supply all the carriers with their papers at an hour which will render them without excuse if they fall to get through serving any route in the City by keep back The Tribune in order to enable them to serve other papers will, on complaint of subscribers, be required to give up their routes.

OUTSIDE.-First Page-Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Bloomingdate Insane Asylum; Letters from Rio de Janeiro, Pensacola, New-Orleans, and Concord, N. H.; The Oregon Country, &c. Fourth Page-More Election Prauds in Louisiana; From St. Domingo; News Items; Sales of Stocks; Marine Journal, &c.

The House of Representatives, as will the Notice required by an existing Treaty that the minated at the expiration of one year from the reception of said Notice. This decision was made by the decisive preponderance of 163 to 54, or fully three to one. The House, therefore, responds hearti. ly to the general sentiment that it is high time this Oregon Controversy were brought to a close; and it plainly but not obtrusively indicates that it should be settled by Negotiation-that the resources of Diplomacy are by no means exhausted, and that War is an issue not to be contemplated without horror. So much we understand to be implied by the vote of the House, and in this view we heartily approve the step which has been taken. A peace fal, prompt and final settlement of the Oregon Boundary is demanded by the vital interests and true honor of both Nations.

The Senate will deliberate gravely, discuss the roughly, and decide wisely. We can hardly doubt that it will ultimately concur in the course indicated by the House, though perhaps with some unessential modification.

What then? We believe our Executive will Negotiation, and that it will be reopened if it has not already been. We believe Great Britain also stands ready to receive any reasonable proposition, or, if one is invited, to make one herself. And we are confident the difficulty will be adjusted without bloodshed or farther irritation. It is now clear that neither Nation desires War, and this vote convinces us that no act in regard to Oregon to which Great Britain can justly except will pass Congress at the present Session. We shall give

-We do earnestly trust that the two Governments will not attempt to mix up the Commercial Intercourse of the two Countries with a Boundary Treaty. If they do attempt to bind the Legislation of our Union by a Treaty breaking down our Tariff, and prescribing that it shall be kept down for a series of years, we trust the Senate will unhesitatingly reject it.

The anti-Protective Tariff bill.

The Morning Telegraph has been favored with a behind-the-curtain glimpse of the new Tariff bill which Mr. Secretary Walker has been concoting, by the aid of various politicians and tide-waiters of the Atlantic Cities, and which the Committee of Ways and Means, headed by General McKay of N. C. is to report forthwith to the House. The following are its leading features :

(All duties ad valorem.) Wool, unmanufactured, of all kinds. Woolens, of all kinds, and Worsted 25 Iron, of all descriptions, and Coal Iron Manufactures, including Cutlery, Arms, &c... 30
Sugar, of all kinds, Molasses, and Wines...... 30 ndy, and all Distilled Spirits.....

No Bountles to be allowed on Fishing vessels. Nor drawbacks on Refined Sugar, Spirits distilled from for-eign Molasses, and Salt used in packing fish.

If this were a Whig Tariff, the Loco Focos in opposing it would inveigh against the iniquity of taxing Rum, Gin, &c. such as Poor men drink, more than crats' who own Bank stock and Cotton factories .-

of our National Industry to destruction. These latter must be largely increased before a due equilihave been cherished by the specific duties on most | brium is restored. Iren Manufactures imposed by the present Tariff. They are doomed if this bill passes.

which is not probable. If raw Hemp-an imporless bulky and more conveniently transported.

against it. So of Ginghams, De Laines, &c. The a similar course throughout. Gingham manufacture in this Country will be struck | Feasible this course certainly is; and why not exdead by the passage of this bill.

favor, but the business cannot be extended under taken. such a Tariff. On the contrary, the Country will be and more costly kinds. Coarse and common goods we had an opportunity to learn something personwill be made here under any Tariff. Twenty-five ally of the Political Canvass now in progress there per cent. on Woolens, valued on the strength of for the State Election in April. Castom House oaths, will not really amount to The Whigs have nominated an excellent Ticket

of Woolens will be practically nothing. thing into the Treasury,) and put upon Tea, Coffee, rality on the Whig ticket. But, Whigs of Connectiment would receive. Thirty per cent. on Tea and duty!

Coffee would give the Government some Four Mil-

Report) put Four Millions into the Treasury by taxing the consumers Twelve Millions. And yet he originates a bill taxing these articles 25 to 30 per cent and letting those go free! Does he not here clearly acknowledge, not merely the falsity of his fundamental assumptions, but his own perfect knowledge of such falsity? Yet such is the consistency. such the devotion to principle, such the Statesmanship, of the most vehement adversaries of Protec-

The Interests of our City.

The announcement that our City rulers have applied to the Legislature for power to tax our Peoreceive the paper before 6 o'clock. To Carriers who ple Two and a Half Millions of Dollars [\$2,500,-000) to defray the expenses of the current year. ought surely to attract the profound attention of all citizens of this Emporium. We say citizens, for idle is the distinction often set up between taxpayers and those citizen's whose names are not found on the tax-lists. Every inhabitant of our City who does not receive money out of her Treasury has a direct interest in bringing down our present enormous Corporation Expenditures. The baker's loaf is diminished in size, the load of wood is enhanced in price, by the exorbitant taxation which be seen by our advices from Washington, closed its these lavish Expenditures render inevitable. Withlong Oregon Debate on Monday evening, and voted in a few years we have seen the swarms of City authorize the President to Give Great Britain officials more than doubled and the Annual disburse ments enhanced from a little over One Million Dolstipulated Joint Occupation of Oregon will be ter- lars to One and a Half, Two, and at last we are called on for Two and a Half Millions of Dollars. And our City Councils, instead of earnestly endeavoring to reduce this sore barthen and dry up the streams of corruption, are engaged in maturing projects to increase our most inefficient Police, while of the Corporation newspaper organs, each fighting for more plunder and whining that others are gorged with a larger allowance than has fallen to its share. Such is the present Financial aspect of our City.

Is there no remedy? Must this flood of Misrule roll on, until, at some not distant season of comparative adversity, our City is whelmed in actual bankruptcy? Citizens of New-York! will you act?

We hear from various quarters that the People regardless of Party, are thinking of these matters, and begin to evince a resolution to act. Whether they have yet thought enough to be ready to cast aside all considerations of National Politics, which properly have nothing to do with the matter, we do not know; but that they will come to this in time, we consider himself virtually instructed to reopen the feel assured. There is no other remedy. A Mayor and Council selected from the whole people for their capacity, integrity and devotion to our City's interests, without regard to their opinions on Oregon. Tariff, Currency or any subject unconnected with the City Government, having no Party interests to subserve and no Party contest to prepare formight effect the Reform which is so imminently needed. We despair of seeing it effected by any other.

Whether any effort will be made to effect such a the Notice and await the result of a farther Nego- Reform this Spring, we do not know; but that the time for it will come, we feel assured. And whenev er it does come, we consider it the imperative duty of every good citizen to give it his prompt and energetic support. When the people shall practically realize that the end of Political Action is good Gov ernment, and that any organization is valuable only as it subserves this end, they will ever afterward be less liable to the imposition of names for things and Party triumphs for public benefits. Can this conviction be much longer resisted ?

Railroad Iron-A Suggestion

We hear of contracts made for Railroad Iron, to be delivered during the next season, in large quantities, at prices ranging from \$75 to \$80 perton, and the demand, at these prices, is greater than the sup- by individuals; it might in some cases even inply. Nearly all the Roads made prior to 1842 require to be relaid at an early day, the Rail used in their construction being too light or of the old flatbar pattern, which does not answer the purpose .-These Roads are generally doing well, can command means, and could do far better if they were relaid with a heavy T rail, as they soon must be. These. with the great number of new Roads which mus speedily be constructed, will tend strongly to keep up the price of Railroad Iron.

Messrs. Walker and McKay's new Tariff bill ever if it should pass, which now seems quite doubtful. will not directly affect Railroad Iron. The duty is now \$25 per ton; the price of Rails in Liverpool has ranged from \$55 to \$60 the past season and now remains between those points, with little prospect of depression for the year ensuing, as the European twice as high as the Wines drank by 'lordly aristo- demand is very great. British Rails, no whit supe rior to American, cannot probably be laid down in It was by just such arguments that the Tariff was this port, duty unpaid, so low as \$65 per ton during rever assailed at all, in the Free States | 1846; add the duty proposed by Messrs. Walker & in 1844. Even Silas Wright was not above resort. Co. (30 per cent.) and the cost is at least \$82 at this ing to them. But we heartily despise all such and port under a 'Revenue' duty, while contracts have ing to them. But we heartily despise all such and those who use them.

This bill has demerits enough that are positive and formidable. To tax Iron (which has always yet been higher here than in England) the same rate as Manufactures of Iron, is to deprive the latter of all and probably for several years to come. The deads of the same rate and probably for several years to come. The deads of the same rate and probably for several years to come. The deads of the same rate and probably for several years to come. The deads of the same rate and probably for several years to come. The deads of the same rate and probably for several years to come. The deads of the same rate and probably for several years to come. The deads of the same rate and probably for several years to come. The deads of the same rate and probably for several years to come. Manufactures of Iron, is to deprive the latter of all and probably for several years to come. The desubstantial Protection, and expose several branches mand, the world over, exceeds the supply, and the

Eric Railroad Company shall at an early day call in large portion of the present settlers are paying 12 Our manufactures of Hemp cannot live under this ten to twenty per cent. on its stock beyond what is to 25 and even 50 per cent. interest on the cost of Tariff unless Hemp itself is to be admitted free, wanted in the regular prosecution of its work, establish Iron Works and make its own Rails as tant and increasing staple of Agriculture—is allowed fast as they may be wanted. We believe it may, usury if they were able to hold their lands without the meager Revenue duty of 20 per cent then our by a wise location and good management, save or Hemp Manufactures will stand a poor chance at earn Half a Million for its stockholders in the course the proceeds of 'a single year's cultivation' is exthat rate. We shall import Duck, Cordage and of the next three years, and at the same time do actly on a par with the enermous profits vulgarly Rigging instead of raw Hemp—the former being a good work for the Industry and Prosperity of the ascribed to the manufacturers. One settler in a Land Reform is to secure to all future generations Plain Cottons will do well enough under a 20 Company could doubtless sell out the works to some per cent. duty; Prints will not. This will not av- Company just commencing a similar enterprise, and that is blazoned all over the country, while the stage two cents per yard, and British and French apply the proceeds to the payment of arrears, the thousand settlers who scarcely live or barely gain live in baneful luxury and pernicious idleness; Prints will sell in our markets for more than this purchase of the necessary engines, cars, constructor are never talked or thought of, any more than the above the price of American goods of equal quality tion of depots, &c. and have its capital all snugly and Intrinsic value. Instead of a Protection to invested in the Road; and the purchaser, guided American Industry, this duty will discriminate by the experience of its predecessor, could pursue credit to maintain, keep silent about their profits.

pedient? Should its adoption require any change to do to keep square with the world during the ten distinction of sect or party, united in its support. Woolens will probably contrive to exist, in most in the Eric Company's charter, we hope the steps cases, with a discrimination of five per cent, in their necessary to procure that change will be promptly

pacity and moral worth. Its leading candidates do Yet mighty is the power of Truth, earnestly as not possess that popularity which is won by keepserted and urged upon the understanding of an in- ing dark' on all difficult questions, and making ring his first ten years. telligent People. This bill framed by Free-Traders themselves all things to all men, but they possess to be passed by an anti-Protective Congress, is yet the confidence of the mass of the People because to be passed by an anti-Protective Congress, is yet the confidence of the mass of the People because ment that The lightly won is lightly prized. clearly imbued with the Protective spirit. To they have deserved it. Loco Focoism has made up tection now than the Whigs deemed requisite in many. Now this act was passed without distinc-

Hon. WM. STURGIS, of Boston, has received lions of Revenue, at an expense to the consumers and accepted an invitation to repeat before the Legislaof at the utmost, Five Millions; while thirty per ture of Massachuretts the Lecture first delivered before cent on Iron and Iron manufactures, Sugar and the Mercantile Library Association, on "The North-Woolens, can only (according to the Secretary's | West Fur Trade and the Indians."

The Land Reform. Our late articles on this subject have elicited comments-mainly adverse-from several of our respected cotemporaries. We proceed to consider

them:

From the Goshen (Orange Co.) Dessocrat.

PUBLIC LANDS.—The Tribune of Saturday comes out fully in favor of the clique known as National Reformers, and advises that the public lands should no longer be sold, but be given in farms of about 100 acres each, to any person who has no land, to be for his improvement and use as long as he pleases, but not conferring upon him the right to sell, except to a person who is landless. If the plan should be adopted, we should soon have the whole contents of European poor houses emptied down upon our fertile West. These lands are now so cheap that they are within the reach of almost every one who possesses any industry and economy, and to give them to persons of an opposite character, would be poor policy. Besides, it would be injustice to the land holders in other parts of the country. These lands are a source of revenue and help to relieve other lands from taxation for the support of government. The cheap rate at which they are sold, and the increasing facilities for access to them, have materially reduced the price of land in nearly all the States, and we see no reason why they should From the Goshen (Orange Co.) Democrat. all the States, and we see no reason why they shi isposed of in such a way as to render them still

re oppressive upon other parts of the country. The question of admitting Aliens fresh from Europe to an equal participation in the Public Lands of the Union is one to be considered by itself, though the idea has no terrors for us. If 'the whole contents of European Poor-Houses' are to be 'emptied down' on us any where, we certainly prefer that they should be planted on our Public Lands rather than in our Cities and Villages, to say nothing of our Aims Houses. There are very many persons in our City in regard to whom our Corporation would have made money by long since buying and presenting each a quarter section of Public Lands, on condition that they would go and live upon it. Some have doubtless cost the city the price of three sections bours are devoted to the quarrels and criminations each. There is little danger that the Europeans who come among us will hie away too rapidly to the Pub-Lands; quite otherwise. Our own laborers can beat them at subduing wild lands, and are more averse to the drudgery of cities.

That the price of Public Lands is quite low, we have always insisted; but who ever urged the fact that Flour and Meat are cheap as a reason for refusing relief to the destitute? The men who most need lands have not the \$200 which a quarter section costs even at this low price. Why not allow them a chance to earn bread for themselves rather than support them by public or private charity?

The Revenue from Public Lands is not material, and its value to the Treasury is greatly modified by its capricious and uncertain character. When the receipts from Customs are abundant and the Treasury overflowing, then the Lands yield most; when the Duties dwindle and the Treasury is in a collapse, then the Lands yield little or nothing. We believe a wisely adjusted Protective and Revenue Tariff, as the present substantially is, will yield all the Revenue the Government ought to spend without aid from the Public Lands.

The idea that Landholders generally would be injured by the change proposed is, we are confident, deusive. (It is not of course pretended that their lands would be rendered less productive.) The fact that no more land was to be sold would operate in iheir favor. Now they must bear up against an unlimited supply to be had in any quantity for ten shillings. per acre, with a constant prospect that this price will be reduced by Graduation to two shillings or nothing at all. But establish the principle that no more Public Land shall be sold, and while the Poor would flock to the National Domain, the wealthy and forehanded would prefer to buy where they could get as much as they pleased. What man worth even \$3,000, influenced by the current ideas on this subject, would take up 160 acres on the prescribed conditions, when he could buy where he pleased and sell where and to whom he pleased a much larger tract for \$1,000 to \$2,000? No, the Land Reform will not destroy the market value of Lands owned

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser

The Public Lands now are as free as air to tho * The Public Lands now are as tree as air to those who choose to settle on them, and with common industry the crop of a single year's cultivation will yield to the cultivator a sum amply sufficient to enable him to purchase, not the mere right of occupancy simply, but the absolute fee in perpetuity of a tarm of "160 acres." This system has been in operation for years, yet it has failed to cover the land with such "an independent yeomanry," as The Tribune describes.

What reason have we to believe that ofering the free economics of a certain namber of acres until the in-

what reason nave we to believe that Garring the free occupancy of a certain namber of acres until the in crease of population may render a subdivision necessary, would produce the results predicted? Does not all experience prove that what is lightly won is tightly prized? And who will work and toil to improve and beautify his estate, when forbidden by law to dispose of it except in the way of gift to a landless man? The very on being annexed to occupancy uld defeat the object in view, unless the experier ained all his days within the city's walls, ed and died when forbidden by law to go wit inds. Men crave freedom of action in all things,

The idea, too, of making men virtuous, happy, and inor acts of asoning of The Tribune is false, inasmuch as it

That a man can now settle on any unappropriated portion of the Public Lands is indeed true. We propose, therefore, that the New-York and but with what security? The simple fact that a their quarter section each, sadly damages the Commercial's picture. They surely would not pay such

> This paying \$200 for 160 acres of wild land from actly on a par with the enormous profits vulgarly ascribed to the manufacturers. One settler in a thousand clears his tract from a single harvest, just as one factory in a hundred makes a great dividend, and that is blazoned all over the country, while the thousand settlers who scarcely live or barely gain are never talked or thought of, any more than the manufactories which have done badly or meagerly, and whose owners, having their stock to sell or credit to maintain, keep silent about their profits, prefering to talk of the great dividends obtained by others. The settler on a tract of forest has enough to do to keep square with the world during the ten years he is bewing a farm out of the woods, without raising \$200 in cash to pay for his land. If he has not the money to begin with, he must work very hard and save every old shoe to make it, with ordisooner; but the prairie has its drawbacks in sick-

There is some truth in the Commercial's argu-

charge 30 per cent. duty on Iron and Coal, yet allow its ticket and entertains a strong hope of electing it, but that paper is too partial and timid in its applica-Tea and Coffee to come in without duty, is just as not by its own strength, but by means of a congenial tion. If the way to make men prize Land duly is clear an acknowledgement of the justice and benefi- coalition with the Liquor interest. An act was to keep it from them until they are able and willing cence of Protection as though the duty were made lately passed by the Legislature allowing each town to pay handsomely therefor, the principle should not 100 per cent. This bill is based on the necessity to hold a special meeting for the election of a Board be confined to the soil. Here is Water-an exceland beneficence of Protection; it only affirms that of License which should decide whether Licenses lent article, very useful, wholesome, and (to the unthe country can get on with a less amount of Pro. should or should not be granted, and if any, how perverted appetite) palatable. But a great portion of our people set no proper value on it-they waste 1842. And this is, to some extent, true. Very tion of party, but Loco-Focoism sees in it a means it, despise it, and are even so insane as to reject it much more is required to raise a man from the last of carrying the approaching Election, and, under the and drink such vile concections as Rum, Gin, &c. stage of exhaustion and prostration than to keep lead of the Hartford Times, has commeaced a deadly instead. The Commercial's logic would cure them him up after he has become hale and vigorous, war on the License Law. Where it is generally of this perversity by selling out all the springs, wells But every principle laid down in Secretary Walk- popular, of course this question will be kept out of and brooks to individuals at moderate prices, and er's Report requires that the 30 per cent. should be sight; but elsewhere, strong effort will be made to let these retail the fluid at a reasonable price—say taken off of Iron, Coal, Clothing and Sugar, (where concentrate all dealers in and devotees of Intoxica- sixpence a drink-while Liquor should be afforded he argues it raises the price not merely of the arti- ting Liquors upon the Loco-Foco ticket. It does free until men had acquired a proper contempt for it cles which pay the duty, but of the still larger seem to us that this should be countervailed by an | So with pure Air-another excellent article, which bome-made rivals, which pay no energetic rally of all friends of Temperance and Mo all men may now have for nothing, so they disregard it and shut themselves up in unventilated apartments &c. whereby all that the People paid the Govern- cut! at any rate it becomes you to do your whole or dens of some sort, where the breathing is about inable. We admit and deplore the infatuation, vet lack faith in the Commercial's remedy. Let all men have a fair share of the elements provided by the Father of all for the sustenance of his creatures, at

lead to abuse, but this danger is far inferior to that of monopoly and privation.

-The man who, being apportioned a fair and sufpossessed no other and, or who with this would not have more than 160 acres each, would be likely to ;refuse to work at all, because he could not carry his acres into the other world with him. The Land Tenure proposed by the Reform plan is far surer and more enduring than that which now exists. At present, any ordinary storke of ill luck-a revulsion in business, a fire. I storm at sea, the failure or fraud of a trusted friend, may deprive the wealthiest and most diligent among us of the home which he has spent many years in improving and beautifying. Inder the plan proposed, the Homestead would be absolutely inalierable, except by the free consent of the possessor. No calamity could take from him or drive him from it. For what can a man work if not to improve the Home he is sure of enjoying through life and then leaving to his child-

of us, who have not had a chance to earn a dollar a week each for three months past, though they have all dependent families. There are some such, doubtless, in more fortunate Buffalo. Now these are unless, in more fortunate Buffalo. Now these are un-able to settle at once upon the Public Lands, and there might still be some such after the Land Re-table, declaring that the resident Indians within the form had begun is operation. But very soon a class able to settle on the Free Lands would go there, making room in some capacity for those who are now unwillingly idle and deplorably destitute. Such, at least, is our confident hope. We do not class able to settle on the Free Lands would go expect to make all men 'industrious, virtuous and goods sold at auction. Adj. happy,' by means of this or any other Reform; we hope to afford them opportunity to be so, and we think this may be done. Let us try.

At first, this may strike the mind as a most beneficent olan for the ameliocation of pauperism; but when we some to look at the details, and to take mankind as they eally are, we find it opens a wide door for publi der. Any man who desires it, can now procure west, a farm of 100 acres—which is large enought partial purposes—for \$125; and any industing man, really fitted to embark in such an enterprise command that sum and thus own a farm independent of the command that sum and thus own a farm independent of the command that sum and thus own a farm independent of the command that sum and thus own a farm independent of the command that sum and thus own a farm independent of the command that sum and thus own a farm independent of the command that sum and thus own a farm independent of the command that sum and the command t of government defeasance, and subject as it of to the payment of his honest debts. The pu have cost the government a good deal of mon veys, the extinguishment of Indian titles, &c. just as much the property of the government a ough the proceeds of sale were in the treasury. To hough the proceeds of sale were in the treasury for give them up to landless individuals, without some equiv-elent, would be a bounty on poverty on the one hand, and a bounty to speculators on the other. One person, might enter and improve in succession twenty farms in his way, provided he could find "landless men," ready to purchase his improvements. We think it much be-er in the long run, that a man should purchase his land ond may for it than take it as a paymer cracial, subject to and pay for it, than take it as a pauper entail, subject to government defeasance, and to the uncertainties of ture legislation. Well managed poor-houses are bet places for actual paupers than the wild prairies of West; but to the able-bodied, honest and intelligent rer, not in regular business in the Old States, we doubt the West offers inducements which of nd nowhere else, even with the small sum which the

That the Public Lands have cost the People of the United States a large sum is true, but this has very nearly been returned to them in the Proceeds Sales already. And it is because the Public Lands have cost the People much, both in blood and be voted on before many years, but we would preed to sundic. We said "Indiana" which was
and treasure, that we insist on putting them to the
for to have it wait until after the construction of the
to have it wait until after the construction of the
to have it wait until after the construction of the
to have it wait until after the property and beneficially and beneficiall most provident and beneficent use. We think this | Erie and three or four other Railroads which must is indicated in the plan of the Land Reformers. As to this offering a bounty to Poverty, the obection applies with at least equal force to all at-

empts to alleviate the miseries of destitution. whether by public or private aid. It is no longer deemed Christian or justifiable to let the destitute agree in placing the Capital there. starve; Society confesses its obligation to clothe and feed them. We believe it the more excellent way to give them a chance to clothe and feed Times, speaking of the bill which has recently passed themselves, by allowing to each a reasonable share of the bounties provided by the Creator for the sustenance of Man. Whatever human industry has created belongs to the producer or his assigns, but the Elements are not properly subject to this law. Admit that the Earth can only be usefully held in partition, as the Air and the Waters need not be ; and it by no means follows that one man or a few men should be allowed to acquire it all, and say by what payment of tribute to them the use of any part shall be permitted to others. Partition may

be essential, but Monopoly is not. The land 'speculation' which could be run into where one man could only own or possess a single

\$100 per acre, so that the cultivator must give twothirds of the produce for the use of the land. There is now abundance of wild land in Ohio, where the first settlers are yet hale and vigorous, which is held at \$40 per acre, though bought of the Government, just as it now is, for \$1.25. The vital aim of the Country. When its own Road is completed, the thousand clears his tract from a single harvest, just the Right to Labor and to the entire fruits of their

hard and save every old shoe to make it, with ordi- heavy magazine of anti-Protective ammunition, the flooded with British Woolens; especially of the finer Passing through Connecticut a few days since. nary capacity and fortune, during his first ten years. answer of a leather-manufacturing company in Mon-On prairie, we believe (but here we are not so well roe County that under a 121 per cent duty they acquainted) the settler may make money easier and would be induced to abandon their business, and contrasts it with the answer of a Free Trade maker ing up, and usually a slender crop the first year or two. Not one prairie settler in a hundred clears

\$200 (beside his indispensable improvements) du
of leather (William Foster of Oswego Co.) who, having a capital of \$50,000, is carrying on the business by himself, and to Mr. Walker's inquiry for how much dury his hardance on paintings for St. Columbia's Church. Verdict for plaining in amount, being \$96. twenty per cent. so that the discrimination in favor for State Officers-incontestably eminent for ca. ing up, and usually a slender crop the first year or having a capital of \$50,000, is carrying on the busi-8200 (beside his indispensable improvements) du- how much duty his business requires, returns this

"No duty, whatever. The duty imposed by our Tariff of 6 cents per pound on sole leather is totally inoperative for protection or recense, for the simple reason that we can manufacture at a less price than any other nation, and so long as it remains on the list of duties, it will be one of as of impost which justify retaliatory duties by On this testimony the News comments:

On this testimony the News comments:

"This is refreshing—as it is sound sense from the right quarter; and it will be observed that this is an individual at work on his own account, dependant alone on his own attention to business, economy, skill and enterprise. The other is a joint stock concern. The creature of special law seeks special law to support it. Mr. Foster is a genuine specimen of the 'American system' of manufacture. He stands on his own independent ground, and says. Let me alone, and I will contend against the world.' The crawling slaves of Government bounty world.' The crawling slaves of Government boun whine out their beggarly cant to the effect that unite supported by a tribute levied on their indi-criticess, they must 'abandon the business.'

If any body can tell how much 'tribute' is levied upon our 'industrious fellow-citizens' by a duty which the News's own witness testifies is "totally inoperative either for Protection or Revenue levied on an article "that we can manufacture at a less price than any other nation." we will give him a copy of Walker's Report as a reward for his ingenuity.

LOUISIANA ELECTION .- Returns from all the Parishes but eight, give 2,125 majority for Johnson, (Loco.) The Legislature thus far stands: Senate-Whig 12, Loco-Foco 15; Rouse-33 Whigs, 42 least so far as these have not yet been made private property. Their very commonness will sometimes Loco-Focus.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 9. Petitions were presented for the new counties of relitions were presented for the parth's surface, should refuse to work and improve t because he could only dispose of it to those (including his wife, children, &c.) who Mr. PORTER reported a bill to repeal the act to

increase the Revenue of the State by extending the market for salt, coal and lead. Mr. LESTER reported one in relation to the fees of

On motion of Mr. J. B. SMITH the report of the Attorney-General was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to inquire by what law pay was al-lowed for the extra services of that officer. Mr. Fotson called up his resolution, in relation to the article in the N. Y. Morning News, imputing to

m offensive language in debate, which he had After a long debate, the consideration of the reso lation was postponed, on motion of Mr. MITCHELL, the first Monday in June Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Among the petitions, were several for the new counties of Oquago. Lafayette and Bronson, and against the new counties of Unadilla and Buffalo; several for and against the Hudson River Railroad.

That all men have now a chance to work and carn, is surely untrie. We know many able, willing laborers, and there are thousands within a mile the sure of their number to 1,200. By Mr. STEVENSON, for an Agricultural College and experimental farm near New-York. By the same, of 64 pilots, to instruct Congress to do justice

to that class of citizens. By Mr. TEFFT, of the Syracuse and Utica Railof the State ought to be admitted to the right

We learn from the Albany Evening Journal that the Regents of the University and Superintendent of Common Schools have unanimously designated Hon.

read a

HARMANUS BLEECKER, of Albany, as a member of the Executive Committee of the Normal School, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Dwight.

TEMPERANCE IN VERMONT .- The Woodstock Temperance Herald contains a summary of the votes cast for County Commissioners at the late Election, from the entire State except the small Counties of Lamoille, Grand Isle and Essex, and we give below the majorities of the present year.

		45. MAJORITIES. 1	
	Anti-License, License, Anti-L'nce, L'nce.		
Vindsor	2493	2146347	
	2012	1427586	
)range	833	1528	695
ddison	1152	893259	
	678	565113	
	1143	1350	107
	1008	1095	.87
	675	772	100
	933	1042	109
	975	1019	44
	624	371253	
Total	12 523	12,207 1,558	1,242

Removal of the Capital.

We have received from Utica a petition (unsigned) praying the Legislature to authorize the People to vote at the Convention Election on the last Tuesday in April next for or against a relocation of the Capital of our State.-This question must come up and be voted on before many years, but we would pre soon be made, when we think the People can decide it more intelligently and definitively than at ling about permitting Mr. ADAMS to proceed.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT .- The Mount Vernon (O.) the Indiana House of Representatives, giving the Jury, in all cases of capital crime, a discretionary power of ending that the criminal be placed in solitary confinement in the State Prison for Life, or that he be hung. suggests that it is equivalent to an abolition of the Death Pensity, and adds :

We should be pleased to know that a similar foll flat passed both branches of the Legislature of this State. We are strongly inclined to the belief that the terrors of prospective incarceration for life, in the solitary cells of a dungeon, would be more efficient in the prevention of capital crimes, than the fears of suffering a speedy though ignominious death upon the scaffold."

Law Courts.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Judge Oakley.—Joseph Walsh vs. Joseph S. Troaduell.—The plaintiff, a carpenter by trade, was passing the upholstery store of Mr. Tread-well, 679 Broadway, near Amity st. in the forenoon of Jist where one man could only own or possess a single quarter section at any time, and where all the land in the section of the control of the con

set up in defence. The case will be continued this of Pa. occupied in favor of the Notice. For plaintiffs, Mr. Cutting. For defendant Mr. N. B.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS - Before Judge Ulshoef-

premises, furniture, &c. adjoining, while in the process of taking down one house on his lot, and the erection of another. The Jury considered that the defendants had exercised all due precaution, and found a verdict in their favor. The case has occupied five or six days. For plaintiff, A. L. Jordan and B. L. Billings, Esqrs.; for defendants, Messrs P. & H. Wilson.

Subscriptions received to the Weekly Tribune,

Subscriptions received to The Daily Tribune, Subscriptions received to The New-Yorker, TUESDAY, Feb. 10. Flizabethtown, N. Y. La Fayette, Ky. 1 New Paris, Ohio. Dublin, Ind. 1 Tiffin, do. Buxton Centre, Me. 1 Weaversville, Va.

To the Merchants, Manufacturers, and Business Community of the City of New-York especially, and to the Public generally—The subscriber, after years of patient and persevering effort, (commenced in 1941.) has obtained the confidence of the proprietors of nearly one thousand different newspapers, embracing most of the best journals of all the cities and principal towns in the United States and Canada, and is now their authorized Agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and fully empowered to rive receipts. Although his office was destroyed by the rive receipts. Although his office was destroyed by the fire of the 5th of February last, in the confisgration of the Tribune Buildings, his files of newspapers are renewed, and every facility afforded to those who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity which his Agency offer. His office is now in the Tribune Buildings, and nowhere clerk in New-York; and he wishes it distinctly so understood. As he has no connection with any other person in this Agency, he requests that all orders and communications intended for the Agency be addressed to Y. B. PALMER.

Thouse Buildings, New-York. TO THE MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, and Business

he requests that all orders and communications intended for his Agency be addressed to Tribune Buildings, New-York.

If The Buildings, New-York are Grand Family Hollings performances this afternoon at the American Museum. The same also in the evening. The superb attractions of the place cannot fall to draw crowded houset at each.

Of America, West of the Stony Mountains, of the 6th of August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annualled ashrogated twelve months after giving said notice.

2. And be it farther resolved, That nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable

From Washington.

Things in Washington.

From our Regular Correspondent WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1846. This has been an exciting day in Congress. As I closed my afternoon letter in a harry I will here re-

capitulate the events. The Senate was occupied with several matters of to a thir more private nature, but a somewhat interesting de-

The speech of T. B. King, of Ga. was able and severe. He reviewed the correspondence between Buchsnan and Pakenham. Of course he withdrew his plan heretofore submitted for arbitration. He reviewed the course of J. Q. Adams also on this Oregon Question, which brought up Mr. Adams for an explanation and afterward for a speech.

The speech of Mr. Adams was a curious affair, but the hour rule cut him off before he had got half through. He said, after replying to Mr. King, that we conceived our title rested on the 26th, 27th and

he conceived our title rested on the 26th, 27th and 28th verses of the first chapter of the Book of Gen-

And God Diessed them, and God said during them. Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the fowl of the sir, and over every thing that nd over the fowl of the sir, and over every thing that over the fowl of the sir, and over every thing that ward. Wright, Yancey—54.

YEAS—Whigs (in Italic) 37; Loco Focos (in Roman)
That gives us a very good title. But let the Clerk 121; Natives (in SMALL CAPS) 5—Total 163.

read another passage from the 2d Psalin. The Clerkt accordingly read the 7th and 5th verses of tha aim.
I will declare the decree; the Lord bath said unto me.

"I will declare the table of the state of th

Isabella on account of the discoveries under them by Christopher Columbus. It was by virtue of this original authority granted by the Pope that James and Charles, Kings of England had granted to Virtue entry and the interests of their constituents demanded this from them. I rejoice, however, that it is passed, and in 12 months this question of a quarticle and Machine and Mach and Charles, Kings of England had granted to Virginia and Massachusetts territory extending from sea to sea, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Nor could England now deny the validity of that title as it was by this only that she held Ireland was the title granted to Henry II. by Pope Adrian IV.

What right had we to any of the Territory of the old thirteen States themselves, but by virtue of charters constituted.

ing, in the Supreme Court, between the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island turned upon these very old grants by England whose only rights were derived from the Pope founded on these passages. But one great right lay in the fact that we want-ed to subdue. We said: England wanted to keep it for hard.

ed it for civilized, Christian man.

The House consumed nearly one hour in wr present. Let us see where the chief focus of intelligence, the point most easily reached from all parts of the State, really is and is to be, and we may all thus to prolong the debate. The vote against Mr. Tibbatts's decision was 104 to 67, and the vous against laying the motion in favor of Mr. Adams on the table was 125 to 72. The vote to suspens the rule and prolong the debate was 69 to 123

During this dispute the President's Private Secre-tary appeared with a Message, and there were loud calls of "Read," Read." It was not read, how ever. I believe it was a report from the North Eastern boundary commission.

Mr. Haralson of Ga. rejoiced that this was no

party question. He ought to have said that he re-joiced that his party had failed in trying to make it a party question.

Mr. INGERSOLL got the floor by courtesy to cor

clude the debate. He showed how we differed from other Nations in our intercourse with Foreign Nations. He denied the right of the Treaty making To T power to yield territory. As for Arbitration, the Senate could set it aside. He also contended that Mr. Polk's views on Oregon were the same as those always held by Mr. Clay.

Mr. I. then went into some statements concerning

said these new facts would soon be published. He referred to the Ashburton Treaty, to Mr. Web ster's having asked the Committee on Foreign Relations for an outlit, &c. for a Commissioner to settle this Oregon question. He said that Mr. CALHOUN as Secretary of State, had refused Arbitration. He secretary of State, had refused Arbitration. He best quality, and of size most convenient for use, which, upon each other, and complained that the South for utility durability and cheapness, are

sitions.

JAMES K POLK he considered Jacobus Tertius above Cortlands & et Ter (James the Third and Thrice Fortunate). This question was whether we should follow the POLK or Webster Policy. He believed there would be no war. He referred to Mr. Webster's What's now what's now

down, leaving twenty minutes, which Mr. Darragh of Pa. occupied in favor of the Notice. As they commenced voting Mr. PAKENHAM came.

into the House where he remained for some time; Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Bancroft, and other dignitaries, Foreign and Domestic, had been present most

When the votes came up on the several proposi-tions Mr. INGERSOLL moved to strike out the word "forthwith" from his resolution.
Mr. HILLIARD'S amendment was voted down, 56 for it, 136 against it, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS voting

or it, 136 against it, John Quincy Adams voting or it, 136 against it, John Quincy Adams voting or it.

Mr. Dargan's proposition to divide on the 49th arallel and the Straits of Fuca was lost by a vote arallel and the Straits of Fuca was lost by a vote are arallel and the Straits of Fuca was lost by a vote are arallel and the Straits of Fuca was lost by a vote are are also because of the straits of Fuca was lost by a vote are are also because of the straits of Fuca was lost by a vote are are also because of the straits of Fuca was lost by a vote and the straits of Fuca was lost by a vote are are also because of the straits of Fuca was lost by a vote and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands and Sands Parallel and the Straits of Fuca was lost by a vote of 96 to 102, Mr. Adams, I believe, voting against it.

Several other propositions were made and lost without a division of the House by Tellers.

Mr. Ramser, (Whig) of Pennsylvania played a pretty trick upon those who have been also as a contraction of the House by Tellers. pretty trick upon those who have been clamoring for the whole or none by offering a Resolution that the Oregon question was no longer a subject of Nego-tiation or Compromise. Upon this Tellers were or dered to see how many would vote ultra measures.

The Yeas and Navs cannot be called in Commit The Yeas and Nays cannot be called in Committee, but I took down the Yeas. There were 10 for
the motion, and 146 against it. Those for it were
Messrs. Hamsey, (in fun.) McConnell, (of Ala.) Yell,
(of Ark.) Sawyer, (of Ohio, Darragh, (of Pa.) Hoge.
Douglass, Wentworth, Smith and McClernaud, (of
Ill.). As Gen. McConnell led this band of patriots
through between the Tellers, the House was in a
percental borse laugh. perpetual horse laugh.
Mr. Schesck of Ohio then offered the following

Mr. SCHENCK of Onlo then othered the following as an amendment to the resolution for Notice.

Resolved by the Schate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the differences existing between the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain, in relation to the Oregon territory, are still the subject of honorable negotiation, and should be so adjusted.

The question was taken by Tellers and it was carried by a vote of 101 to 99. The Whigs voting for it and the Loco-Focos generally against it. Thus fulfilling my prophesy that we would carry the Notice by Whig votes and secure a few Loco-Focos in favor of it. This was really the measure which the Members thought they were supporting when the Committee rose. Instead of this, however, by some overreaching when the proposition was read the closing Resolution of the proposition passed, was found to have been substituted for the above amendment offered by Mr. SCHENCK. This made some Whigs vote against it who were really not opposed the proposition as it passed.

Mr. Tibbatts attempted a very flagrant outrage

in trying to have a second count on Mr. Schenck's Resolution above. He appealed to the House and found 90 in his favor and 110 against him. The measure that finally passed was proposed by Ir. Boyn of Kentucky. It is as follows:

The measure that finally passed was proposed by Mr. Boyn of Kentucky. It is as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain, that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, concerning the territory on the North-Westcoast of America. West of the Stony Mountains, of the 6th of of America, West of the Stony Mountains, of the 6th of

settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon

The title is from Mr. INGERSOLL's original Reson with the word "forthwith" stricken out; and last Resolve is from Mr. DROMGOOLK's bill -This being reported to the House, after much confu-sion, was adopted by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 172, to 46 Nays. The question on engrossing and ordering to a third reading was taken by Yeas and Nays—

bate spring up on the Navy Bill, in which the recent Correspondence between Mr. Pakenham and Mr. Buchanan was freely commented on by Messre Allen. Cass. Mangun. Bagn & L. G. Brown. Buffagton. Wn. W. Campelli, John H. Campelli, Dank H. Campelli, Cantain, Cantain, Character, Reuben Chapman, Character, Reuben Chapman, Character, Cobb. Collin, Constable. Cullom. Calce. Cumming Cunningham. Daniel. Darragh. Jefferson Davis, Delano, De Mott. Dilingham. Daniel. Davis, Faran. Fickin, Fostor, Fries. Garvin, Glidrag, Giles, Goodyear, Gordon Gradam, Grider, Grover, Ham. Hampton, Harafson Harmanson, Harper, Henley, Billingham, Daniel. Davis, Gerodyear, Gordon Gradam, Grider, Grover, Ham. Hampton, Harafson Harmanson, Harper, Henley, Billingham, Daniel. Davis, Goodyear, Gordon Gradam, Grider, Grover, Ham. Hampton, Harafson Harmanson, Harper, Henley, Billingham, Daniel. Davis, Goodyear, Gordon Gradam, Grider, Grover, Ham. Hampton, Harafson Harmanson, Harper, Henley, Billingham, Daniel. Davis, bate sprung up on the Navy Bill, in which the re-bate sprung up on the Navy Bill, in which the re-ton, Biggs James Black, Jas. A. Black, Blanckerd Bowlin,

28th verses of the first chapter of the Book of Genesis, which the Clerk read as follows:

26. And God said, Let us make man in our image after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and the fowl of the air, and over the eattle and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.

28 God created man in his own image; in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.

And God blessed them, and God said unto them, as fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and replenish the earth and replenish the ea

NAV3-Whigs 37; Loco-Focos 16; Natives I-Total 54. Some changes were made in voting on engross ment from the vote on amendment. Whigs from Connecticut voted for the but voted against the third reading of the

Upon these two passages of Scripture, be thought our best right or title to Oregon was founded.

All commentators agreed that the person referred to in the last passage was Christ the Saviour. The Christian and this is carried. Some of the extrame the to in the last passage was Christ the Saviour. The Christian world for a long period of the Christian world for a long period of the Christian tooked apon the Pope of Rome as the representative of Christ on earth. The Pope granted this country to their Catholic Majesties Ferdinand and Isabella on account of the discoveries under them.

out thirteen States themselves, but by virtue of charters granted by Kings under this right of the Pope, we taking the Heathen for his inheritance as the Representative of Christ. The case now pending, in the Supreme Court, between the Court betw

Superior Court — This Day — Nos. 90, 95, 98, 99, 101, 105, 107, 52, 77, 9, 23, 106, 4, 7, 11, 14, 19, 65, 37, 86, 103, Courson Plikas — This Day — Part 1 — Nos. 64, 66, 24, 248, 68, 28, 38, 69, 53, 47, 3, 35, 99, 105, 32, 52, 104, 34, 91, Part 2, in Board of Assistant Aldermen's room—Nos. 98, 93, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, Circuit Court — This Day — Nos. 24, 36, 366, 94, 97, 98, 102, 103, 106, 108, 109, 405, 38, 48, 105. Unsiness Notices

I t stands all in hand who have prepared to meet e demands of the season, to make known the induce ments they can afford to purchasers by every means in

The Country Newspaper Advertising of V. B. Palmer. who is the duly authorized Agent of most of the best papers of the neighboring Counties and States, and of the South and West, for which he receives advertisements and subscriptions, and is fully empowered to give receipts,

offers the means of inviting purchasers far and near. There is as much enterprise to be exhibited in afding the people of the country information where they can trade to good advantage, as there is in being

prepared to favor them with good bargains." V. B. Palmer's Agency is in the Tribune Buildings, where his cards may be had. Entrance at the Coal

TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE SHAWLS, OU friend LEE, 245 Greenwich st. offers the greatest induce ments ever known to the New-York community. His stock embraces almost every kind, and range in price from twenty-five cents to twenty-five dollars, and be on of 31st the Canada troubles, in which some new facts were his should developed concerning the trial of McLeod, and the conduct of Gov. Seward, Mr. Webster, &c. He cheapness unless you see them; therefore give him a cheapness unless you see them; therefore give him a

upon each other, and complained that the South should back out now on our first attempt to get territory at the North, when the North had stood by the South in obtaining Southern territory three times—in the Louisiana, Florida and Texas acquisitions at the South in obtaining Southern territory three times—in the Louisiana, Florida and Texas acquisitions at G. SAUNDERS & SONS 177 Broadway, a few doors at G. SAUNDERS & SONS 177 Broadway, a few doors

above Cortland-st.

Generous impulse never atifie
Haif a dollar's but a trifle,
Hair will be wiry—dandruf grow,
But Phalon's Baim does clear them so;
What is now a cance of sorrow
Turos a luxury to-morrow;
Twill make the meanest head of hair
With Ceopatr's to compare.

The Chemical Hair Invigorator is prepared by EPhalon, 214 Broadway, wir maker and hair cutter, or for sale by most of the respectable drug and fancy stores.

PHALON, 214 Broadway, wir maker and sair cutter, or for sale by most of the respectable drug and fancy stores.

SANDA'S SANDAPARILLA—It has been rightly considered dangerous in many cases to head up an abscess or ulcer, or to check an angry eruption; but the supposition is erroneous that the existence of such hlemishes is necessary to the health of any human below. They are useful as outlet to morbid matter in the circulation, (says some one, which would other size produce more dangerous results. Grandet. So long as there is morbid matter in the circulation, it is heater that it should flow through an alone that be suffered to accumulate in the system, and act upon the internal or ganization. But let this morbid matter be expelled from the blood. Is it asked by what means? We reply, by going through a course of Sanda's Sansaparilla. After such a process of purification, there will not exist in the blood or the secretions any thing which requires an unnatural channel of agrees.

generally throughout the

tle, or six bottles for \$5

To Connet's Original and unity genuine !
Palue Extractor—the Wonder and Blessing of the Patter Extractor—the Wonder and Blessing of the Age.
This medicine has more power and influence over disease,
than any yet known. No humane physician or parent should
be without it a moment. The pains of the worst burns stopped unstantly, and healed without scar. It is also a sovereign
remedy for the following diseases:—Piles, both blind and
blesding: Bronchitis; Scald Head; Rheumatism, influent
matury and chronic; Sore Eyes, Salt Rheum, Spinal Weatnase, Faver Sores, Wounds, Swellings, Broken Brasti,
Sore Nipples, Felons, Berbec's thin, Ague in the Face, Sole
Throat, The Doloreaux, Chapped Hands, and in facterry
thing that it's painful. Only Depot for the United States, No.
21 Cortland at.

A Lovelly Head of Halk for There Shillings.—There are bundered in this city who had dry, dirty, red and grey hair, and have now then, soft, clear, sliky hair, through aims a three shilling bottle of Jones's Coral Hair Restorative—it forces the hair to grow, stope it falling off, and cures the sear f and dandruf. Mind, this is honest truth. Sold at the sign of the American Eagle, 32 Chathamest and 321 Broadway, or 109 Fulton at Brook vo.

137 Who is the person preferring rather to suffer with the Piles than pay 12s. for Hay's Liniment and the Baim of China, from 21 Cortland-st, and have a perfect cure warranted.

117 Resolu-

others sell it

116 The efforts of others have never been successful in a composition to color the Hair and not the skin, as the Essi India. Hair Dye, at 21 Cortlant-at, does the thing delightfully.

lightfully. If Zeed

For Longley's Panacka, from 21 Cortland-st, is we radted, in all cases of indigestion and constipation of boweis, to be the best medicine in use, and to give perfect satisfaction.

bowers, to be the best medicine in use, and to give a satisfaction.

If Governor's Railows Medicated Soap, for the cure of Pipples, Freckies, Tan, Sallowness, Eruptions, and all skin the figurements, at the only depot, of Walkers, I all Store FROM Broadway, 50 cents a case. Grecias Hair Dyo, Vegetal Liquid Bonge, for crimaoning Lips and Cheeks: Pouls Modite for erudicating superfluent saw, without injury in the sim. Lily Walk, for instantly scattering reduces the sim Lily Walk, for instantly scattering reduces a flathes from the face. Acoustic drops for caring desfiness, but a store calculated the properties of Dr. Gonzald are to be found only (hear in mind) at 57 Walk cr.s. Ist Store TROM Broadway.

Augnetic Store Reduced Composition of Dr. Gonzald and Composition of Milks Boston: Carleston & Co. Lowell; ives Ment, W. L. Gerrich, N. Bedford; Grild, Bangor: Blas, Springfail: Green & Co. Worcester: Myers, N. Haven, if the Composition of the Compositi

SHA VING SOAPS .- Guerialu's Cream; Military do; Am

broisel Cake; Military do; Rypophagon do; Waint Gl do; Kesan Poudre de Savon Oleophane, and Sapanacious Compound: For sale at: G. SAUNDERS & SONS, 11f Mt. 177 Broadway, few doors above Corticol &